

[THURSDAY, June 28, 1770.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

(75)
THE



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 12th of March 1770.
Flour at 16/ 6d. per Ct.
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 1/2 oz. for 3 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	61. od.	Beef per Barrel	461. od.
Flour	15. od.	Pork	851. od.
Brown Bread	14. od.	Salt	21. od.
West-India Rum	31. 6d.	Bohea Tea	41. 6d.
New-England ditto	21. 6d.	Chocol. per Don.	291. od.
Muscovado Sugar	501. ods.	Bees Wax	11. 9d.
Single refined ditto	21. 6d.	Nut Wood	281. od.
Molasses	21. 6d.	Oak ditto	18. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age	High- Water	Rises H	M.	Sets H	M.
THURSDAY	5	3	4	33	8
FRIDAY	6	3	4	33	8
SATURDAY	7	3	4	33	8
SUNDAY	8	3	4	33	8
MONDAY	9	3	4	33	8
TUESDAY	10	3	4	33	8
WEDNESDAY	11	3	4	33	8

Days 14 Hours 56 Minutes the 28th.

A Meeting of the Freholders, Merchants and Traders of
the City of New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 14th June,
1770.

The following Letter signed by 18 Merchants in the City of
New-York, was laid before the Meeting.

GENTLEMEN,
THE Express Bearer hereof is dispatched to Philadelphia
with a Request from this Place, to collect as soon as
possible the Sentiments of their People; whether to abide by
their present Agreement, or whether to import every Thing
except the Articles which are subject to Duty, for the Purpose
of raising a Revenue in America; and that they would alter-
wards appoint Deputies of six Persons, to meet the same Num-
ber from this City, Boston, Connecticut, and such other
Places as may choose to send any, the 18th Instant, at Nor-
walk in Connecticut.—The Deputies to be empowered by
their different Constituents, to communicate without Reserve
their respective Sentiments on so important a Subject, and to
adopt one general solid System for the Benefit of the Whole,
that no one Colony may be liable to the Censure or Re-
proaches of another, but all share equally the same Fate. If
you approve of the proposed Plan, your Deputies will appear
at the Time and Place we have taken the Liberty to appoint
for Meeting the other Deputies from the Places above men-
tioned. And we shall be obliged to you for your Sentiments
as soon as possible on the Measures now proposed, &c.

To the Merchants and Traders
in New-Jersey.

The following Answer which was drawn up: was likewise
read, unanimously agreed to, and signed by 6 of the
Members present; viz.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR Letters by the Express of the 2d Instant not being
answered sooner, we hope will be excused, as the Con-
tents through Mistake, did not reach the Knowledge of the
most of us until the 14th in the Afternoon.
We cannot but honour and revere the noble Spirit that yet
glows and animates the Breasts of the Merchants in general
of the British Colonies, to oppose the Enemies of the Liber-
ties of America, in adhering to the laudable Non-Importa-
tion Agreement, and by keeping a watchful Eye upon every
Encroachment or Attempt to dissolve it. Since therefore from
every Account and Circumstance it appears to be the real In-
tention of the Majority of Men in Power, by every Artifice
to break this Union in order to complete our Ruin. We
must be of Opinion, not one Inch of Ground should be
yielded to our Enemies in a Matter of such high Importance,
on which the very Essence of our Liberties both Civil and Po-
litical depends. And that consequently it is necessary the
present general Non-Importation Agreement should stand
firm and be persevered in, until the Act for imposing a Du-
ty for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America be total-
ly repealed. Such Gentlemen are our Sentiments, and the
collective Sentiments of the Body of People in this Place,
upon this important Subject; and as it is somewhat Imprac-
ticable to send Deputies from this Place, any System that may
be formed by the Deputies from the great trading Cities, a-
greeable thereto shall be adopted and adhered to by us.

Then the following Resolves were also unanimously agreed
to, only one or two Persons had some Exceptions to the
Fifth.

1st. Resolved, That this Meeting do adopt and agree to the
Non-Importation Agreement in the above Letter referred to,
in the fullest extent.

2d. Resolved, That in the present critical Situation of pub-
lick Affairs, it appears to this Meeting, that the Continuance
of the Non-Importation Agreement whole and intire, be
strictly adhered to, without the least Infringement, until the
total Repeal of the Act of Parliament imposing a Duty on
Paper, Glass, Painters Colours and Tea, is of absolute neces-
sity.

3d. Resolved, That we will by every legal Means in our
Power endeavour to Co-operate with our Neighbours, in this
Colony to preserve the said Agreement whole and entire a-
gainst all Attempts that may be made to violate the same;
and that we will not buy any Goods from any Person or Per-
sons who shall act or do any thing contrary to that salutary
Compact; and also, that we will use our Influence to prevent
others from buying any Goods from them.

4th. Resolved, That all Persons that may be guilty of vi-
olating the said Agreement, shall be considered by us as En-
emies to the Rights and Liberties of their Country, and shall
be treated by us as such, accordingly.

5th. Resolved, It appears to this Meeting that the Mer-
chants of Newport in Rhode-Island have been guilty of Vi-
olating the Non-Importation Agreement, and consequently have
acted as Enemies to the Liberties of North-America; and that
for the future we will have no Commerce or Dealings with
them until they do return to their strict adherence to their
solemn Agreement of Non-Importation.

N E W - Y O R K , June 28.
As the following genuine Copy of a Letter from the Merchants
of this City, to the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia,
will show the Inconsistency of their Conduct, who are now
endeavouring to break the Non-Importation Agreement, you
will please to insert it in your next Paper, and oblige your's,
A Son of Liberty.

GENTLEMEN,
WE had the Pleasure of acquainting you the 16th of April
last, with the Proposals received from Boston, respecting
the Restriction on the Importation of Goods from England, until a
certain Act of Parliament imposing Duties on this Country, con-
ceived arbitrary and oppressive be repealed; and that in Consequence
of such Letter, our Merchants and Traders had agreed to im-
port no Goods which should be shipped from Great Britain, after
the 1st Day of October next; provided that Boston would continue,
and Philadelphia adopt similar Measures by the 2d Tuesday of this
Month.

We have lately received a Letter from Boston, wherein they ex-
press Concern at our not having acceded to their Measure of an im-
mediate Restriction, which they imagine would prove the most ef-
fectual to procure Redress; but that since we could not entirely agree
in their System, they had cheerfully and unanimously embraced
ours, as the next most likely to attain our Ends, and they earnestly
recommend to us, to use our Endeavours with our Neighbours of
Philadelphia to adopt the same.

In Compliance therefore with this their Request, we cannot help
troubling you with a Second Letter (tho' we have not been favour'd
with an Answer to our First) to reiterate our Entreaties with you
to concur in the Measure before proposed; which, with great Con-
cern, we learn by Persons lately from your City, meets with Oppo-
sition from several of your principal Merchants; while a great
Majority of them wish to see it carried into Execution.

Our Situation here was exactly the same, and it was generally
believed at first, that it would be impossible to effect an unanimous
Compliance; but many principal Merchants deeply impressed with
a Sense of the Importance and Necessity of the Measure, collecting
themselves in a Body, open'd a Subscription, and made their per-
sonal Application to the rest of the Merchants and Traders, which
had a much better Effect than could be imagined; as they did not
find above two or three (and they too inconsiderable to have been
waited on, if it had not been a general Thing) who refused their
Concurrence.

We completed this Business in less than two Days, and we sup-
pose it might be done in very little longer Time with you. How
much then is it to be lamented, that for Want of a little Pains, the
Union of these Colonies (once so formidable) and so absolutely neces-
sary always for the Preservation of their common Rights and Privileges
should be broken; and by that Means, become what their Enemies
wish them, too much divided amongst themselves to effect any
Thing of Importance for their common Welfare.

On the Second Tuesday of this Month, the Merchants of this
City will be absolv'd from their Engagements, unless they meet
with your Approbation by that Day. You have therefore no Time
to lose. We have done all we can, and we will be ready on every
future Occasion, to exert ourselves in Concert with our Sister Colo-
nies, in asserting the Liberties handed down to us by our Ancestors,
and in preserving them inviolate to Posterity. But we are sensibly
affected to find, that we cannot ALL be prevailed on to unite on an
Occasion so important. Nor is it less to be lamented, that a Body
of Men (tho' not the Majority in any one Colony) should have it in
their Power to disconcert the Measures of all the rest.

Where one Colony only is concerned, they certainly have a Right
to act for themselves as they please; but it ought to be considered,
that when others are so intimately connected with it, that their In-
terests cannot be separated, The Few ought to give Way to the
Many, and much more so, when at least one Half of that very Colony
concur in Opinion with the other Colonies.

A few People with us were for remonstrating previous to any
other Step; but if we may judge from the last written Accounts,
and from those of the most intelligent Persons who have lately ar-
rived from England, there is little Prospect of Relief from Remon-
strances, unless Weight be added to them by the proposed Measures.
It being a fix'd Principle with many who are the most favourable
to the Cause of America, that the Parliament have a Right to tax
it in any Way they please. It is this Right more than the Tax,
which we contest, and if the Right be established by a tacit Acquies-
cence under the present Duties, without exerting every legal Means
in our Power to oppose them, why did we resist with so much Vi-
olence the late Stamp-Act? Unless with some People it is sufficient to
change the Mode only, tho' the Effect involves them, as is our
present distress'd Situation in greater Difficulties. Gentlemen, we
really have the Measure much at Heart, and do therefore entreat you
to reconsider it. Hurt us, it cannot, and may do great Services. We
have therefore much to hope, and nothing to fear from it. For as to

Friends in England, we have few except those generous Patriots,
whose Influence must be increased by our Firmness and Union.
Interest may make us many others, as it did before on a similar Oc-
casion. And should our just Opposition to arbitrary Measures, pro-
voke the Resentment of our Enemies, they cannot much augment
our Intensity, while we are depriv'd of one of the most invaluable
Privileges we claim as Englishmen, that of disposing of our own
Property; and if that sacred Right cannot be retrieved, we have
little else worth keeping, which they can take from us.

The Measure we propose to you is a peaceable and constitutional
one, and which, if persevered in, cannot fail of redressing all our
Grievances. What therefore your Merchants and Traders may
view and cheerfully embrace it in the same animating and import-
ant Light we do, is the ardent Wish of, Gentlemen,
New-York, June 6 1768. Your's, &c.

P. S. Inclosed is a Copy of the Letter received from Boston,
referred to in the above Letter.

To the Merchants and Traders
in Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, June 28th, 1770.

THE Yarmouth being an adjourned Meeting of the 17th, the Lat-
ter from New-York was read, and the Consideration of its Contents
in a cursory Manner entered upon. However, I must confess it was
a good deal surprising to many, to find the Trade of New-York in
such haste, after receiving such strong Assurances from us, that we
intended in the most invariable Manner, to maintain our Resolu-
tions. We are besides totally incapable of complying with their
Proposal, of a general Congress of the Trade, as we are only one
of six S-a-points, all concerned in the English Commerce. To assume
then, the new modeling of an Agreement, wherein our Brethren
are as deeply concerned as ourselves, without a Syllable of their
Advice or Consent, might be attended with Consequences too dan-
gerous to be lightly ventured upon. There are other Reasons
greatly discouraging to such a Measure, as hereby the Power of
the whole Community must be entrusted in a few Hands, and they
in a Manner totally unknown to the major Part of the Constitu-
ents. Therefore, should we agree to the Plan, the Delegates of
Providence or New-Port, have as full a Power to settle the Terms
of our future Commerce with Great Britain, as those of Boston.
How easily they, or even our own Deputies, might be warped
from what we account their Duty, by Arguments of gain, greater
Permanency to the general Scheme, we cannot prelate much less
should we hazard so dangerous an Experiment. We remember the
Conduct of Brigadier Rogers, at a former Convention, and would
carefully avoid exposing our Province to a like Disgrace in future.
Another Consideration, which appears to me weighty enough, is
the Danger of any Alliance whatever, even the least Discovery of
any Uneasiness, or Desire, to recede from any Part of the Agree-
ment. In every Combat, much Regard is had to the Disposition
of the Army; and I am bold to declare, that whatever is
clipped from the Wings of our Cause, will add to the Length of his
Tail. You will read the Answer to your last in Fleet's Paper.
The dirty wretches the same mentioned, did not appear yesterday, nor
was any Proposal made in their Favour; consequently they cannot
look upon themselves secure in this Neighbourhood. This Sep-
has it with us, and we have little to fear from the
united Efforts of every traitor among us. Mr. N. R. gets the
Gentleman lately complemented by your Sons of Liberty, has in
the most ample Manner acknowledged his Offences to the Commu-
nity, and im-pled the Return of their Friendship and Favour;
declaring, That in his present Circumstances, Life was a Burthen
too heavy to bear. The Consideration of his Case is put off to
A. J. ourment; but the News of his being appointed to the Secre-
taryship of this Province, will much backen, if not quite defeat
the Proposal of his Re-admission.

I believe when you consider the Danger of committing the
whole State of America to Freedom, to a small Deputation of Mer-
chants, you will not wonder at our Caution; I am sensible your
Community would be equally jealous of a like Offer made to them.

9th, P. M. 40.
The Letter from New-York again came on, and was debated
at large. The Result was, a unanimous Vote, That we would
still adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement at all Events; and
a Desire to the standing Committee, to draw up a respectful Letter
to the Committee of New-York, enclosing said Vote, and inform-
ing them of the Reasons of our declining to send the Delegates
proposed; which you will find to be substantially, as recited before.
Indeed, the former Part of this Letter was read to, and much ap-
proved by the Body, which was this Afternoon as respectable, both
in Numbers and Quality, as were ever seen on a like Occasion.

After this was over, a Committee was raised to take the Con-
duct of Portsmouth under Consideration, and signify their Beha-
viour to New-York and Philadelphia; requesting them to join in
similar Measures, to reduce them to a Sense of their Duty, as have
proved so effectual, with Respect to New-Port; and mean while
to digest a Vote against that self-interested People, and report at the
Adjournment.

A Gentleman from the Mole, brings the following Ac-
count, which may be depended on as authentic.

The Spirit of Liberty so much prevails in the island of
Hispaniola, that the General TOAST is LIBERTY. The
Inhabitants here are wishing for a War, thinking their Neigh-
bours the English will soon settle them under that happy
Constitution. The Gentleman that was the Ringleader of
the late Revolt in that Island, was sent home to France, for his
turning a JUDAS and betraying all those who were in the Con-
spiracy along with him.—He was well received there, and
sent back in a Frigate to Porto Prince: At his Arrival, he was
put in Irons on board of the Ship for some Days, until they
could have a new set made for him, then carried on Shore
and put into the Common Goal: He there lives on Bread
and Water, and is so confin'd that his wife is not permitted
to see him.

By the Triton, Captain Davis, arrived at Boston in 5 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advertiser, viz.

R O M E, March 31.

MOUNT Vesuvius has burst in two new places, and when the last accounts came away, the lava from one of the openings, had extended fifteen miles, and not less than twelve from the other.

L O N D O N, April 21.

The late false alarm of Gibraltar having been surprised by the Spaniards, has induced the Ambassador of that nation to hold more than one conference with Lord Weymouth; on which occasion his Excellency has renewed his protestations, that nothing is so far from the intention of the court of Madrid, as any ways to infringe the articles of the late treaty of peace.

It is said that General Paoli will take a final leave of this kingdom in June next, and will set out for Petersburg, where he has been offered employment in the Russian service. It is reported, that a certain very old gentleman, worth 60,000, has given Mr. Wilkes a promise to make him master of all his fortune.

It is now said there is no foundation for the report of Lord Bute's coming home; on the contrary, his Physicians have declared that the climate of this country will never agree with his Lordship's constitution.

A correspondent says, he is informed that a scheme is laid to provoke and entrap a great Patriot Magistrate, on an approaching public occasion.

April 22. The door keeper of a certain place has received orders, it is said, not to admit any person who is not known to be, and declared a member; and that the privilege of the eldest sons of those who have a right to admittance is, we hear, also suspended.

The key of the door of a certain gallery is to be kept on a certain table, and no person permitted to go there during the present season. The budget of this year, it is said, will consist of a lottery (a lottery is certain) some saving of the revenue, and an application of a sum from the sinking fund.

May 1. Lord Chatham is at the House of Lords, and it is said will bring in a bill to-day, to reverse the proceedings of the House of Commons on the Middlesex election.

Mr. Wilkes is at Parliament House to-day.

We hear that power will be immediately given to the commanding officer at Castle-William, near Boston, to act in the double capacity of magistrate and commander.

We hear that continual meetings are held by the M—y, relative to the Bostonians, and, it is said, the most vigorous measures are to be adopted.

It is whispered, that government has ordered five men of war, with transports, to carry five regiments of foot, from Ireland to Boston.

May 3. It is said the minority have declared they will not act with any Administration, if Lord N— is to compose any part of it.

We hear that Mr. B— moved on Tuesday in a Society at Westminster, to have a certain Secretary's circular letter, and copies of the speeches of the several Governors of the different provinces in America to their respective Assemblies, on the receipt of it, laid before the meeting and examined into, which was agreed to.

May 5. Lord Chatham's motion of yesterday, was to take into consideration the K—g's answer to the City Remonstrance, as he thought it totally unconstitutional: There was much violence on the antimissive side, which was not answered by the M—y; so that the issue was, putting the question, which was carried by the usual majority.

It is now said both houses of parliament will be prorogued on Friday the 18th instant.

We are informed Mr. Wilkes positively intends to make a formal demand of his seat in Parliament on Wednesday next.

Sir Robert Bernard is those Member of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster, in the room of Mr. Sandys, now Lord Sandys.

The army, both horse and foot, from all parts of the kingdom, are drawing fast round this metropolis; there being at this time near 10,000 men surrounding the same, so disposed in their quarters, that the whole may be brought together into one field, in six hours time.

Letters from Paris tell us, that there are frequent private conferences at Court, whereby it is imagined that something very important is on the tapis. There is much talk of entering into fresh alliances, and it is given out that the peace cannot possibly subsist long, measures being privately taken to support a new war. Their troops are said to be in as good a condition as can be desired, and may be augmented in a very short time. Their naval forces begin to vie with those of Great Britain; so that, if necessity should require it, France might, at a short notice, engage afresh with greater advantages than she began the late war.

It is said that 14 men of war from the ports of Spain, and 20 from those of France, will soon sail to observe the motions of the Russians.

The Ministers expect, that if Capt. Preston, and the soldiers, who committed the late murder at Boston, are condemned, that the Lieutenant Governor (Hutchinson) will respite them during the King's pleasure, which may occasion another Porteus's affair, and it is reported, that the ministerial plan now is to censure, some say to break Col. Dalrymple, for leaving his post without orders; that is, he should not have quitted the town, but have maintained full possession of it, at all events.—What

well as the most prudent. But if this report is true, such censure or punishment must be considered as an example to other officers and soldiers, to massacre the people, without ceasing, till all resistance and dispute is finally ended.—A notable ensign this, of the vindictive spirit of CHARLTON House.

We hear the accounts of the great rejoicings made in all parts of the kingdom on Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, have caused great confusion in the councils of the mighty, as they have no possible means of blinding a certain Personage in regard to the real sentiments of the people.

The absence of a respectable gentleman from town has prevented Mr. Wilkes going to the House of Commons; but we hear tomorrow se'night the 9th of May is appointed for that purpose, and notice has already been given to the Freeholders who intend to accompany their Member on that occasion; and march in procession from Ratcliff-cross to Westminster.

Last night a bet of 50 guineas was laid at the West end of the town, that Lord N— would resign before the first of July.

We hear that there are several letters in town brought by the last packet from America, which entirely blame the soldiery, and exculpate the inhabitants.

The late tumultuous proceedings at Boston in New-England, will, we hear, be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The behaviour of Lord Chatham in the present session has gained him fresh laurels; his native integrity and uprightness of conduct, joined to his superior skill in politics, will transmit his name with honour to posterity.

It is said a great personage has declared his resolution of supporting the present Administration.

Some accounts by the Betsy, Capt. Gardner, from New-England, report, that some of the soldiers of the 29th regiment had been heard to declare ten days before the massacre happened, that the streets of Boston would flow with blood on the 3d of March: That others were heard to say, "That many would die on Sunday that would not sup on Monday and Tuesday night." And that several had warned their particular acquaintances, during the preceding week, "not to stir abroad on the Monday following, as there would be bloody work in the streets on that day."

By accounts from the east, it seems that the Russians are preparing for one great attack on the Peloponnesus and Constantinople, from every quarter.

By torrents lately poured from the mountains by the melting of the Snow on Pyrenees, two whole towns have been overflowed, and more than 1200 houses carried away, 600 inhabitants were driven to the tops of towers and steeples, where they were forced to remain three days without any sustenance.

The Freeholders of Middlesex, it is said, are to assemble in Hyde-Park, to accompany John Wilkes, Esq; to the House of Commons, soon after their next meeting, when he intends to go and demand his seat as Knight of the Shire for that county. And so great is the spirit of the people to carry this grand point, that it is expected a considerable majority of the Freeholders will go on this occasion in procession.

There has been the greatest rejoicings all over the Kingdom, on account of Mr. Wilkes's release, that was ever known before on any occasion.

Continuation of the Observations on Americanus's abusive Answer to Capt. Sears, left out last Week for Want of Room.

I shall pass over Americanus's genteel Compliments to Mr. M—, which tho' they characterize the Writer, are nothing at all to the Purpose, as to the Matter I have undertaken to consider, relating to Capt. Sears; and a few Words will suffice with Respect to Mr. Sa—re.—He was, in the Queries, loaded with abusive Epithets, for which there appeared not the least Reason, except his being a Friend of, and warmly recommended by Capt. Sears. The abuse was evidently intended as a double Insult,—both on the Friend of Capt. Sears and himself, he therefore could not choose but resent it,—and whether he was unjust, or too severe in the Application of the Word Scoundrel to a Man capable of such Behaviour, the World are left to judge. Americanus indeed seems to have given a very different Meaning to the Word, which he says "despises the Character of the Dyest Catcher, the Boatman and the Sailor," but I trust he is mistaken, and has given much too soft a Meaning to it. If it meant no more than this, Americanus need not have been ashamed of it, for there is no dishonour in any Employment that is honest and necessary for the Good of Society; but the highest Station cannot secure the Author of a base Action from Infamy; a Prince may be a Scoundrel, and the lowest Peasant who labours for his Bread, a Man of Honour. As to Mr. Sa—re, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the hidden Americanus to degrade his Character, I have never heard it mentioned, but with Approbation and Respect, by any other Person in Town, where he is well known; his Writings, of which I have seen many, shew him to be a Man of Sense and extensive Knowledge, and his Connections in England, that he has imported an unblemished Reputation; he is however, as I am informed, entirely unconnected with Capt. Sears, who has for no other Reason interested himself in Behalf of Mr. Sa—re, but from an Opinion of his Worth and Ability to discharge the Duties of the Office for him solicited by Capt. Sears, whose Disappointment in this Design is very far from being a sufficient Cause for that Change of his Connections and Party, absurdly ascribed to it by Americanus. I have before accounted for this Change, which was altogether in the Principles, or at least the Conduct of those with whom Capt. Sears used to associate, as also of the opposite Party, and not at all in him, who acted upon the same Principles as formerly: But as those had changed, a necessary Consequence of his firm Adherence to those Principles, was a Separation from his former Connections, and an Agreement with others, so far as they had adopted the same Principles with him. This I believe to be a just and full Account of the Change, most unreasonably charged as a Fault upon Capt. Sears; and this sufficiently accounts for it, without having Recourse to the far fetched, absurd Supposition, that he was influenced by Repentment for not having succeeded in his Endeavours in Favour of an absent Man, with whom it does not appear he was any Way connected in Interest, or that he acted upon any other Motive but pure Benevolence, and Knowledge of his Abilities.

The gross and unmanly Supposition, that in favour of this Person, Capt. Sears "has lately disposed of his Confidence, his Reputation, and his Honour, to obtain a Seat in the Assembly for a Person he used to oppose; on Condition, that if he succeeds, he is to procure the Agency of the Colony for Mr. Sa—re.—This Supposition is so base and malicious, and at the same Time so unreasonable and foolish, that the Author cannot fail of being universally despised for his Folly and detested for his Wickedness.

In Answer to some Thing Capt. Sears had said, relative

which he appeals to Mr. Francis Lewis, as a Witness, Americanus says, he knows nothing of the Matter,—nor does he seem to care,—however, he says Mr. Lewis is a Man of Honour, whose Declaration, if he makes it, he can believe, but that, as to the Word of Capt. Sears, it has little or no Weight at all, with him. Americanus has not given the least Reason to justify himself for this unworthy Attempt to discredit the Word of Capt. Sears; nor one Deviation from Truth, has Americanus been able to point out, tho' his Endeavours for that Purpose have been such, as to leave no Room to doubt his being very much in earnest, and that he was stimulated by a sufficient Degree of Malice; After all, he has left us nothing but his bare Word, to support his Opinion, or to satisfy us that he really has such an Opinion; and it must be apparent to every Reader, that the Word of Americanus stands much more in Need of Evidence to support it, than that of Capt. Sears. I was at first at a Loss to know with what Design Americanus mentions this Article, on which he does not attempt to Reason, or make any Reflections relative to the Dispute;—But I soon discovered, that as it gave him Occasion to say several rude, abusive Things of Captain Sears, this might be a sufficient Reason with such a Writer as Americanus, to introduce Subjects that were no otherwise any Thing at all to the Purpose; and this is the only Use I can conceive he intended to make of this Article.

I now come to the last Thing I proposed to consider, of Americanus's Charge against Capt. Sears; and that is, his Conduct with Respect to Mr. Montanye. This indeed, being a private Affair between two Persons, was, like several other Matters, impertinently mentioned by Americanus in an Inquiry into the Conduct of Capt. Sears in public Affairs. It was not introduced with any View of Advantage to the Public, which had nothing at all to do with it, but was evidently intended to fix a Blame upon the private Character of Capt. Sears. This indeed does not immediately concern the Public, but as the Public have been impertinently troubled with a malicious Charge against his private Character, their Regard to Justice will doubtless incline them to attend with Patience to his Justification.

In Answer to Americanus's Queries, Capt. Sears gave a full Representation, (the Truth of which he offered to make Oath to) of the Case between himself and Mr. Montanye. Capt. Sears, before that Representation was published, conversed upon the Subject with Mr. Montanye, who acquiesced in the Truth of the Facts mentioned, which more particularly related to what passed between him and Capt. Sears. Of this I have been informed, not only by him, but by other Persons, who assure me, that Mr. M. has since that Time, in their hearing, given an Account of the principal Facts, which agrees with the Account published by Capt. S. And yet Americanus has presumed, upon mere Conjecture, and an absurd Deduction of Circumstances, to attempt to discredit that Account,—tho' the very Facts he mentions, (except where he manifestly misrepresents them) not only, do not contradict it, but confirm with, and confirm the Truth of it.

It is not worth while to fatigue the Reader with a Deduction of the Proof of this, from Americanus's tedious Enumeration of Facts.—It will be Time enough to do this, when he or any of his Assistants, can from them deduce any Thing like a Proof of the Charge they were brought to support, that Capt. Sears had in any Respect deceived his Friend Mr. Montanye, and violated an Engagement to him.

I shall conclude, with a few Observations on Americanus's Misrepresentation of some of the Facts he has pretended fairly to lay before the Public. Capt. Sears has solemnly told us, and offered to make Oath, that Mr. Montanye declined accepting the Place of Inspector, &c. saying he could not attend it, because he had taken a Tavern. Americanus (tho' without any other than his usual Proof, that is, his own Assertion) denies this, and says, Mr. M. had not taken the Tavern, till after he had been assured that Capt. S. had deceived him by procuring for himself the Place of Inspector, &c. These two Accounts are absolutely contradictory, let us examine which is the most probable. I need not desire the Reader to compare the Character of Capt. S. and Americanus, and consider which deserves the most Credit. He will also consider, that Americanus allows, and every Body knows, there was a great Degree of Intimacy, between Capt. Sears and Mr. Montanye, was it probable then, that they should be silent upon a Subject so interesting to Mr. M.—that according to Americanus, he almost wholly depended upon it for his future Support? If that was the Case, is it probable that it should not be the frequent Subject of Conversation between them, or that Mr. M. should not from Time to Time be acquainted with every Step that was taken in the Affair? No Friends could be more intimate and unreserved to each other than they, is it probable Capt. Sears should have obtained the Place for himself, and Mr. M. who was so impatiently waiting for it should know nothing of the Matter, till he heard it from a third Person? If Capt. Sears had obtained a Grant of the Place for himself, there is no Doubt but he had Interest enough on his Recommendation, to get any Friend appointed, in whose Favour he might think proper to resign: It was natural then, upon hearing that Capt. Sears had obtained the Place, for Mr. Montanye to suppose he had obtained it for him;—at least it is utterly incredible that while this Matter was depending, and he desirous of the Place, he should enter into an Engagement, (of keeping a Tavern) which would put it out of his Power to perform the Duties of it; and all this without consulting his Friend Capt. Sears, or letting him know any Thing of the Matter. This I say is utterly incredible, no reasonable Man would have acted in such a Manner, and none that are acquainted with Mr. M. can believe that he did. I have undoubtedly as good a Right as Americanus to make Suppositions, unless I should make more improbable ones than he, which is no very easy Matter, I suppose then that Mr. M. knowing that it was uncertain whether the Interest of Capt. Sears was sufficient to obtain him a Place that depended upon the Will of others, had no great Dependence upon it, especially as it was not then supposed, even by the best Judges, that the Advantage of it would be half so considerable as upon Trial it has proved to be; therefore that he, without Regard to this Matter, or waiting the Result, took the first Opportunity that offered, of engaging in a Business that promised him a comfortable Subsistence; and that soon after he had taken the Tavern, Capt. Sears having obtained a Promise of the Inspectorship, agreeable to his Engagement, proposed it to Mr. Montanye, who declined it as being incompatible with his new Undertaking; and as Capt. Sears knew this, it accounts for his not pressing it upon Mr. Montanye; tho' it appears by his Conduct with Respect to Mr. Duncomb, that Capt. Sears did not at that Time intend to continue in the Office of Inspector himself, however his Mind may since have changed, upon finding the Profits exceed his Expectations, which is the Case, I have.

what is rendered probable by the Concurrence that has come to my Knowledge at least very near the Truth.

Americanus has indulged himself in a long Motive of Capt. Sears's Change of mind, I shall not be so wide of the Truth as to take the Liberty of supposing the Reason for some Months past been pure Malice and Abuse.—It is not that he became in any Respect a less useful Member, and ceased to be his Country's blessing, before observed, that his Principle as warmly as ever pursues the every Friend to America allow'd to be preservation of their most sacred Rights and Reasons for those Measures have not strong as ever. He invariably opposed towards the support of Troops sent to the support of the express Purpose of a space with unconstitutional Acts, tending kept here without any other known Use steadily to the utmost of his Power for transportation Agreement, tho' few, if any more in their private Fortune by its who is largely concerned in Trade and it is evident to all the World, that the results of all America, depend upon the ment, he has cheerfully sacrificed his Good of his Country and the Public Malevolence pursue such a Man? It is his Fault.—His Integrity cannot be a Reproach upon those who have acted with Integrity, a Curse upon those their Country to their own interest if they can neither excuse nor forgive, Forgive us to the Injury'd does he They seldom Pardon who have done

L O N D O N

April 26. The ministry are now in dilemma: the news from Boston has given and whilst the c— is divided with many measures to be taken for quelling the mult, the advices from Paris still more French seem disposed to avail them of misunderstandings at home and abroad some very capital blow against us.

April 27. We hear that in a late considerable majority of members declining measures with the American consequence of which it is said, the troops in principal provinces, will be called by Admiralty dissolved and the tea act repealed.

April 28. A letter from Col. Dalrymple, general officer, his friend in England, troops had not retired out of the town they did, the most terrible and fatal certainly have happened; as the inhabitants determined to risk their lives in an attempt; in order to revenge the cruel and their countrymen.

A patriotic nobleman, in a late conversation on the affairs of Boston, told us, he feared what would be the consequence were they like task-masters, over to Americans, whose loyalty he held in great bravery was equalled by none but English.

It is asserted that the soldiers who came at Boston will be given up to the most.

It is certain that the persons who have secretly directed the tinguished by the appellation of are a certain Dowager, and an Englishman who lives no great distance from

[By particular Description] From the London Magazine, supposed to be sung by each Dissenting wear a clerical Gown.

[To the Tune of the Victory] The orators of Greece wore gowns; yea,—even And yet the silly folk, at home With me are in rage, fir.

But this is law I will maintain Unto my dying day, fir. I'll not pull off my gown Whatever people say,

The flowing gown's the out Of inward excellence, fir; And yet the vulgar sneer at me As if I wanted sneer, fir.

Thou From days of yore divinity Has held the gown her due, Why then it appertains to me And I will wear it too, fir.

So There's this advantage in't, Which happens very pat, fir. All may distinguish I'm a Patriot And something more in that

The The establish'd clergy always The pulpit in their gown, fir; And those are out in their accord Who think I'll lay it down.

No What if St. Paul has said, Discountenance'd all pother; He'd eat no meat, if meat should be Offensive to his brother.

Yet To bring my ballad to an end I tell you once for all, fir, My gown I must and will defend Gainst you, the world, and

For B O S T O N, Monday last arrived here Capt. H. whom came passengers, Mr. John N. sundry other persons, among them the goods he re-shipped last year, and then paid the freight home.

Lewis, as a Witness, Am-
the Matter,—nor does he
Mr. Lewis is a Man of Ho-
makes it, he can believe,
t. Sears, it has little or ra-
Americannus has not given
for this unworthy Attempt
Sears; not one Deviation
able to point out, tho'
have been such, as to leave
much in earnest, and that
Degree of Malice; After
bare Word, to support his
really has such an Opinion;
Reader, that the Word of
of Evidence to support
as at first a Loaf to know
this Article, on which
make any Reflections re-
discovered, that it gave
abusive Things of Captain
reason with such a Writer
that were no otherwise
and this is the only Use
of this Article.

proposed to consider, of
Sears; and that is, his
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ew of Advantage to the
do with it, but was evi-
on the private Character
not immediately concern
been impudently troun-
his private Character,
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which he offered to make
himself and Mr. Montane,
tion was publish'd, con-
Montane, who acquies-
tion'd which more par-
ven him and Capt. Sears.
only by him, but by
at Mr. M. has since that
Account of the principal
nt published by Capt. S.
upon mere Conjecture,
unstances, to attempt to
very Facts he mentions,
ments them) not only, to
and confirm the Truth

Reader with a Deduc-
Americannus's tedious Enu-
enough to do this, when
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Facts he has pretended
apt. Sears has solemnly
that Mr. Montane de-
tor, &c. saying he could
Favern. Americannus (tho'
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most Credit. He will
and every Body knows,
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If Capt. Sears had ob-
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Montane to suppose
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Suppositions, unless
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of Capt. Sears was su-
ended upon the Will
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best Judges, that the
derable as upon Trial
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the first Opportunity
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he had taken "ne The
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omb, that Capt. Sears
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since have changed
expectations, which

what is rendered probable by the Concurrence of every Cir-
cumstance that has come to my Knowledge, and believe I
am at least very near the Truth.

Americannus has indulged himself in a Supposition concern-
ing the Motive of Capt. Sears's Change of his Party: I am
sure I shall not be so wide of the Truth, if I in my Turn
take the Liberty of supposing the Reasons why Capt. Sears
has for some Months past been pursued with unceasing
Malice and Abuse.—It is not that he has changed his Prin-
ciples, and ceased to be his Country's Friend, or that he is
become in any Respect a less useful Member of Society;—I
have before observed, that his Principles are unchanged.
He as warmly as ever pursues the same Measures, which
every Friend to America allow'd to be necessary for the Pre-
servation of their most sacred Rights and Liberties; and the
Reasons for those Measures have not ceased, but remain as
strong as ever. He invariably opposed the Grant of Money
towards the support of Troops sent among us without our
Consent, for the express Purpose of awing us into a Compli-
ance with unconstitutional Acts, tending to enslave us, and
kept here without any other known Use or Design. He has
steadily to the utmost of his Power supported the Non-Im-
portation Agreement, tho' few, if any Men in this City suf-
fer more in their private Fortune by its Continuance than he,
who is largely concern'd in Trade and Navigation. But as
it is evident to all the World, that the most important Inter-
ests of all America, depend upon the support of that Agree-
ment, he has cheerfully sacrificed his private Interest to the
Good of his Country and the Public. Why then should
Malice pursue such a Man? It is plain his Virtue is
his Fault,—his Integrity cannot be forgiven; his Conduct
is a Reproach upon those who have acted with less Disinter-
estedness and Integrity, a Curb upon those who would sacrifice
their Country to their own Interest or Ambition, and this
they can neither excuse nor forgive.

Forgiveness to the Torrid does belong,
They seldom Pardon who have done the Wrong.

PHILANTHROPOS.

L O N D O N,

April 26. The ministry are now in a very uncommon
dilemma; the news from Boston has greatly perplexed them;
and whilst the e— is divided with regard to the neces-
sary measures to be taken for quelling such an alarming tu-
mult, the advices from Paris still more disturb them, as the
French seem disposed to avail themselves of our unhappy
misunderstandings at home and abroad, in order to strike
some very capital blow against us.

April 27. We hear that in a late important council, a
considerable majority of members declared in favour of con-
ciliating measures with the American colonies, in conse-
quence of which it is said, the troops from Boston, and the
principal provinces, will be called home; the boards of
Admiralty dissolved and the tea act repealed.

April 28. A letter from Col. Dalrymple, at Boston, to a
general officer, his friend in England, mentions, that if the
troops had not retired out of the town of Boston at the time
they did, the most terrible and fatal consequences would most
certainly have happened; as the inhabitants had absolutely
determined to risk their lives in an attack upon the milita-
ry; in order to revenge the cruel and wanton massacre of
their countrymen.

A patriotic nobleman, in a late conference with a Great
Personage on the affairs of Boston, told his Majesty, "that
he feared what would be the consequence when the soldiers
were set, like task masters, over so spirited a people as the
Americans, whose loyalty he held unquestionable, and whose
bravery was equalled by none but Englishmen."

It is asserted that the soldiers who committed the massacre
at Boston will be given up to the most impartial justice.

It is certain that the persons who, for some time
past, have secretly directed the helm, and are distin-
guished by the appellation of the Double Cabinet,
are a certain Dowager, and an Earl (Lord E.—t)
who lives no great distance from Charlton House.

[By particular Desire.]

From the London Magazine, March 1769.
Supposed to be sung by each Dissenting Teacher, who offers to
wear a clerical Gown.

[To the Tune of the Vicar of Bray]

- THE orators of Greece and Rome
Wore gowns; yea,—every sage, sir,
And yet the silly folk, at home,
With me are in rage, sir.
But this is law I will maintain
Unto my dying day, sir,
I'll not pull off my gown again,
Whatever people say, sir.
2. The flowing gown's the outward sign
Of inward excellence, sir;
And yet the vulgar sneer at mine,
As if I wanted sense, sir,
Though this is law, &c.
3. From days of yore divinity
Has held the gown her due, sir;
Why then it appertains to me—
And I will wear it too, sir.
So this is law, &c.
4. There's this advantage in't, at least,
Which happens very pat, sir,
All may distinguish I'm a Priest;
And something sure's in that, sir.
Then this is law, &c.
5. The establish'd clergy always mount
The pulpit in their gown, sir;
And those are out in their account
Who think I'll lay it down, sir.
No; this is law, &c.
6. What if St. Paul has said, when he
Discountenanc'd all pother;
He'd eat no meat, if meat should be
Offensive to his brother.
Yet this is law, &c.
7. To bring my ballad to an end,
I tell you once for all, sir,
My gown I must and will defend
Against you, the world, and Paul, Sir,
For this is law, &c.

B O S T O N, June 21.

Monday last arrived here Capt. Hall from London, in
whom came passengers, Mr. John Nazro, Dr. Dowse, with
sundry other persons, among them was Patrick Smith, with
the goods he re-shipped last year, and for which the trade
had then paid the freight home.

The reports from London are, that the duty on tea will
be taken off this session of Parliament; and the Board of
Commissioners be removed.—[This wants confirmation.]

One of the McMaisters was taken in town last Tuesday and
put into a cart, with a barrel of tar and a bag of feathers
therein, but being greatly frightened and fainting several
times, he was spared from tarring and feathering, and carted
out over the line to Roxbury, from thence he escaped.—
Search was made for another of the McMaisters, but he could
not be found.—A third who went to Marblehead was or-
dered out of that town: from thence he went to Salem,
where he could get no lodging, and a signal being there gi-
ven, he was obliged to quit that town also.

We hear from Brookline, that on Tuesday night last, be-
tween 11 and 12 o'clock, the windows of the dwelling house
of Mr. Hulton, one of the Commissioners to the Customs,
were broke by persons unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 14, 1770.

"You may depend that there is no Probability of the Duty be-
ing taken off Tea, either through the Favour of the Ministry,
or the Influence of the East-India Company.—The present Admi-
nistrators are determined that the Dignity of Great Britain shall
not be sacrificed to a discontented Follin in America, whose Combi-
nations are highly unwarrantable and ridiculous."

N E W - Y O R K, June 28.

The Brig William and John, Capt. Rodgers, from
Charles-Town, South Carolina, for Rhode Island and
Maryland, was on the 9th Instant drove ashore about 20
Miles South of Montauk Point, Long-Island. The
Passengers, among whom was the Hon. Benjamin Smith,
and Family, of South Carolina, and all the People were
saved, except the Mate, who was drowned, getting into
the Yawl along side.—Col. Smith and his Family are since
arrived at New-Port.

Friday Evening last, the Rev. Mr. GEORGE WHITE-
FIELD arrived here from Philadelphia, and has since
preached several Times in the Old Meeting, to crowded
Audiences.

Since our last, the fine new Ship London, Capt. Cham-
bers, and the Ship Britannia, Capt. Miller, both failed
for London.

Capt. Lowndes, in 10 Days from St. Thomas, acquaints
us, that whilst he lay at that Island, an English ship of
20 Guns passed by there in her Way to Porto Rico, to de-
mand a Number of Negroes that had run-away from
several of the English Islands and had taken Shelter
there, and that in Cafe the Spaniards refused to deliver
them up, the Captain of the Man of War had Orders
from the Admiral at Antigua, to make Reprisals on the Spa-
niards.

The public are desired to take notice, that the time ap-
pointed for holding the inferior court of common pleas, and
of general quarter sessions of the peace, in the county of
Burlington, is changed for the summer quarter, and the
said courts are hereafter to be held on the second tuesday in
August.

We hear that on Tuesday last one Hills a Stranger, was
detected in selling or attempting to sell a Quantity of Goods
purchased in Boston, New-Port, &c. and brought here con-
trary to the Non-Importation Agreement. He deliver'd up
the Goods, which were afterwards deposited in the House of
Mr. Plat. The same Night, between one and two o'clock,
a Number of Persons in Disguise, went to Mr. Plat's House,
demanded and obliged him to deliver the Goods—which they
carried to an adjoining vacant Lot, and kindling a large
Fire, committed the Whole to the Flames, The Value of
the Goods is supposed to be about £.500, we hear the
Owner has absconded.

On the 17th Instant, the Merchants and Traders and other
Inhabitants in general, at Lancaster, in the Province of Penn-
sylvania, entered into and subscribed an Agreement against the
Importation of British Goods, or dealing with those that do,
similar to the Agreements of most of the British Colonies in
America. In many other Places we find they are taking
Measures to add Strength and Permanence to this important
Agreement.

Yesterday the Wife of one Mr. Burroughs, near the North
River, who was seemingly in good Health, suddenly fell
down, supposed to be in an Apoplectic Fit, and expired im-
mediately.

[We are obliged to defer the account of the disputes between the
Governor and the Assembly at Boston, till our next.]

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and

large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half
dressed deer and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very best
whiting by the hoghead, a few casks claret, French cotton
in large and small bails, best French indico, Hessians, crokes,
a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong
men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, shells
for Indians, best oil flints, vermilion, tin kettles, 1/2 or
20 in a nest; small white and coloured beads, lead in small
bars, and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.

WANTS a PLACE.

A Young man capable of attend-

ing in a store or doing out door business, would agree
on easy terms, or would be glad to keep tradesmen's books,
and may be heard of at Mr. Waldron, near the ferry slip.

New-York, June 27.

RAN away on Sunday the 24th

Instant from the subscriber, an indentured servant boy,
named Belcher Preston, born in the province of New-Jersey,
about seventeen years of age, five feet seven inches high,
well set, fair complexion, brown short hair, greyish eyes,
his upper teeth projecting; had on when he went away, a
blue jacket and waistcoat, leather breeches lately cleaned,
with a patch between the legs, white thread stockings new,
a pair shoes almost new, and a pair plain metal buckles, sup-
posed to be gone into Chester county or Philadelphia. Who-
ever apprehends or secures the said indentured servant boy in
any of his Majesty's galls, or otherwise give notice to the
printer hereof, shall receive Five Dollars reward and all rea-
sonable expences paid,

By RICHARD BOLTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him a-
way at their peril.

34 37

ALL persons indebted to the late

Co-partnership of Bolton and Sigell, are once more
humbly requested to pay their respective accounts before the
first of August next, to enable them to make a final settle-
ment of all their affairs. Such accounts as will not be paid
by that time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney,
without further notice.

34 37

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On the premises, July the 4th,

Or at private Sale any Time before,

THE houses and farm whereon

Benjamin Bowne now lives at New-Rochelle, toge-
ther with another farm adjoining; the two containing 300
acres, well water'd with plenty of timber land and meadow.
The farm where he lives lies fronting on, and bounded by
the creek, is well situated, and has a fine prospect of the
found; there are upon it, a very good dwelling house, two
kitchens, a very good barn, cider mill, mill house and
other convenient out houses; adjoining to the house is a very
good garden well laid out. There is also a very fine orchard
containing about 700 trees, all grafted and of the very best
of apple and other fruit trees. The other farm has upon it,
a dwelling house and a very good barn, together with a
good orchard of apple, and plenty of other fruit trees.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, by
BENJAMIN BOWNE.

June 29, 1770.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last Night from the Sub-

scriber, living near Soliers Delight in Baltimore county,
about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, Maryland; a servant Man
named THOMAS AGER, an Englishman, about 23 years of
Age, a School-master; a short well set Fellow, about 5 Feet 4
Inches high, long V's face, greyish Eyes, pert Countenance, and has
dark long hair tied behind; he took with him a Gator Hat, a brown
mixed cloth Coat, with high round yellow Metal Buttons, a brown
bearskin Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a blue grey cloth pair of
Breeches, a pair of light grey worsted Stockings, a pair of thread
ditto, a pair of black grained Shoes and carved steel Buckles; one
holland Shirt, one flannel ditto, and one oxburghs ditto, and
a pair of oxburghs Trowsers; a saddle pretty much worn, the Stir-
rups with swivels in the middle much worn, a Cloth likewise much
worn, and a snaffle Bridle. It is supposed that he will steal a Horse;
he is a good Schooler, and no doubt but he will forge a Discharge
and Pass, and change his Name; he has been in the West-Indies,
and has travelled towards the Northward. Whoever takes up the
said Servant, and brings him home, shall have Forty Shillings Re-
ward, if Twenty Miles from home Four Pounds, and if Forty
Miles the above Reward, paid by Alexander Wells, Charles How-
ard, and Thomas Owings.

To be sold on the most reasonable Terms, or exchanged for an
Interest in the City of New-York, or within thirty Miles of
the same; the following Tracts or Parcels of Land within this
Province, for which an indisputable Title will be given, to wit.

TWO thousand five hundred

acres of land, on the east side of Hudson's river,
within twenty miles of the city of Albany, adjoining the
line of division between this province and the province of
the Massachusetts-Bay, and contiguous to Gundry settlements.

One thousand acres of land on the south side of the Mo-
hawks river, and on the east side of Schoharie creek, within
two miles of the settlements of Turlock and Cobus Kill.

One thousand three hundred acres of land, a few miles to
the eastward of Fort Edward, already divided into lots, and
is in the neighbourhood of settlements, free from quit-rent
for ten years, from the date of the letters patent.

One thousand acres of land on the east side of Lake Cham-
plain, to the eastward of South-Bay, adjoining to the town-
ship of Clarendon, Rutland, and Pittsford, esteemed to be
exceeding good land.

One thousand acres, part of certain lands erected into a
township, by the name of Beckman, lying partly on the
west side of Lake Champlain, together with an island in the
said lake, called Long-Island.

Two thousand acres on the west side of Connecticut river,
in the county of Gloucester.

Six thousand acres in the same county.

Six hundred acres in the same county, free from quit-rent
for ten years, from the date of the patent.

The three last mentioned tracts, lie but a few miles to the
westward of Connecticut river, where there are a number of
settlements.

Those who may be disposed to exchange, will undoubtedly
find their account in it, as it will be a speedy means of not
only providing large and convenient farms for themselves
and children, but of raising considerable sums, by the sale of
surplus lands, which will become very valuable, when a set-
tlement is effected on part.

For particulars and for terms of sale, apply to Anthony
L. Bleeker, in Hanover-Square, or to Mr. Terence Kerin,
Attorney at Law, in Stone-Street, opposite the Post-office,
New-York.

34 37

Province of New-York, &c.

BY order of Daniel Hoffmanden, Esq; chief justice of

the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-
York. Publick notice is hereby given, to William Brown,
late of Rye, in West Chester county, farmer, and all others
whom it may concern, that on application and due proof,
made by Messrs. Abraham Lott and Isaac Low, of the said
city merchants, two of the creditors of the said William
Brown.—The said justice hath, pursuant to the directions of
an act of the governor, council and general assembly, enti-
tuled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors," and also
pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant go-
vernor, the council and general assembly of the said colo-
ny of New-York, in such case also lately made and provided;
entitled, "an act to continue an act, entitled, an act to
prevent frauds in debtors," with an addition thereto, of the
said province in such case made and provided, commanded
the sheriff of West Chester county to attach, seize and safely
keep, the whole estate real and personal of him the said Wm.
Brown, of what nature or kind soever, with all evidences,
books of accounts and papers relating thereto, within his
bailwick, and that unless the said William Brown do return
discharge his debts within three months from the date hereof,
all his said estate that shall be so seized and taken, will be
sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 16th
day of June, 1770.

POET'S CORNER.

2 DIALOGUE, &c. Spoken at the Commencement, in the College of Philadelphia, June 5, 1770.

A M Y N T O R.

No more in Academic Forms we greet
Your kind indulgent Ear. Prepare me now
The wretched Strain of Joy.—But Damon, whence,
That deep heav'd Sigh; that Brow o'rcast with Care?
Why bends your Look in Sorrow to the Ground,
To damp this festive day?

D A M O N.

When Discord tears her Banner, and the State
Totters beneath her Sway; when Freedom mourns,
And her fair Sister Commerce, by her Side,
Sits bound in Fetters; when untwisted lies
The Golden Cord of mutual Trust and Love,
That should unite the Parent and the Child—
Say, can the sympathizing Muse forget
To share her Country's Pangs? Can she delight
In frolic Strain, or deck her Brow with Bays,
When the dark Cyprus and the baleful Yew
May best befit her State?

A M Y N T O R.

In virtuous Grief,
Even Joy is found, when the sweet Cheerer Hope
Refuses not to pour her woe'd Balm
Upon the bleeding Heart. What human Power;
Or human Scheme, however deep-devised,
Shall stay the mighty Purposes of Heaven?
Lo! in the Rolls of Providence enroll'd,
I read the great Decree—"The Time shall come;
And now begins to dawn, when rooted strong
In sacred Knowledge and enlightened Zeal,
Fair Freedom shall again erect her Head
And widely over the western World diffuse
Her Empire undisturb'd; while Commerce fair,
And Arts and Science, and Religion pure
Shall prop her Throne."—And hark! their warbling Voice,
Entrapt'd at the Thought, the Muses raise—

A I R.

Freedom, Man's safe Guide!
Here erect thine eagle's Keen;
Truth and Justice by thy Side,
Golden Commerce in thy Train!

II.

Empire own thy gentle Sway,
They, without thee, drooping mourn;
Smiling as the orient Day,
Hail, fair Freedom, thy return!

D A M O N.

Amynor! thou hast rous'd my inmost Powers!
The whole Analogy of Things confirms
The Strain prophetic. For as yonder Sun
Rejoicing Earth, diurnal, rides along
Pompous from East to farthest West; even so
It seems decreed, that Empire, Freedom Arts,
And their resplendent Train, should urge their Course
Glorious from East to West, and ere the day
Of Time shall end, in soul-rejoicing Tour,
Surround the Globe and every People bless.

T H Y R S I S.

Yes, Damon! and the bright historic Page
Still more confirms the Thought.—With Eastern Swains,
Where Innocence and simple Nature join'd
To bless the rural Cot, when Time was young,
Fair Freedom first upheld her bloodless Reign.
With glowing Glory, thence she stretch'd her Course
Still westward o'er Hesperia, Persia, Greece,
Thence o'er Hesperian Realms; and as she mov'd
Sublime along, the east a gladning Ray,
Far to the North, on Scythia's lonely Race,
And vast Sarmatia. Then ascending bold
The Alpine Heights, the bade eternal Snow,
And Mountains drear, delight the Soul even more
Than Arno's teeming Vale forlook by her.
Germania then rejoic'd beneath her Sway.
Reaching, the while, the farthest polar Verge
Of wintry Scandinavia's frozen Climes.
Then meditating still a bolder Flight,
O'er fair Britannia's Isle, and Thule's self,
She urg'd her glorious Course; and, ling'ring long,
There on Europa's list, but noblest Sons
She beam'd her Noon-ride Blaze; and westward still
Across the vast Atlantic shot a Ray,
To gladden Britain's Sons, where'er retir'd
In Regions new. And tho' by Clouds obscur'd,
Yet shall her Beams, with renovated strength,
Break forth, and pierce those awful Depths of Woods,
"Till all America's untutor'd Sons,"
Of every Language and of every Hue,
Rous'd and exalted by her genial Warmth,
Enjoy by Turns their Day of social Bliss.

A M Y N T O R.

The Flux of Things—the Rise and Fall of States—
How solemn is the Lecture which they read!
Thro' all the Annals of recorded Time,
Each Page declares—"That Vice is Slavery's Night,
And Virtue is bright Freedom's glorious Day!"

D A M O N.

Attend, ye Patriot Throng! ye noble Sons
Of Freedom, who, to save your Country's Rights,
With rigid Self denial, sacrifice
Your private Gain—O! be your Worth approv'd
Attend! be firm! So in the Roll of Fame,
When Time shall cease, and Worlds in Ruins lie,
Sav'd from the Wreck, your Names shall ever live!

A I R.

Time! thy Wheels shall cease to move,
Nature in one Ruin end!
But the Archangel from above,
Shall in heavenly Pomp descend,
And from the Wreck, the Roll of Fame
Shall snatch, and save each Patriot-name.

* The Mother Country and the Colonies. § One of the Names
of ancient Egypt. & Hesperia or Italy. & Alluding to the public
spirited Agreement entered into by the Generality of the American
Merchants.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

Wanted as a Cook,

A Negro wench, who can be well recommended; for
further particulars inquire of Mr. Deas, hair-dresser,
near the Exchange.

PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,

Have for Sale,

MUSCOVADO Sugars, best French and Jamaica cotton,
dried Spanish hides. Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, British
canvas, crates of white stone dishes, and Dutch Sifts.
The remainder of their European goods will be sold on very
low terms.

JONAS PHILLIPS,

Auctioneer and Broker,

BUYS and sells all sorts of
goods on commissions, for persons at home or abroad,
charters and freights vessels, procures money at interest, and
transacts all other the general business of a broker and audi-
tioner, with the greatest dispatch, integrity and secrecy. On
Tuesday next will be sold at public vendue, at the said
Phillips's house wherein Capt. Thomas Randle lately lived;
hear the White Hall, opposite David Clarkson, Esq; a par-
cel of shop goods, with some fine silk and hair twist and
buttons, Irish linen, Batavia arrack in bottles, English chi-
na, Scotch snuff, &c. On Thursday the 8th inst. two fine
English horses and sundry furniture, as the merchants coffee-
house. Any person inclining to employ the said Phillips as
a broker or auctioneer, may have security for the neat pro-
ceeds, for any quantity of goods put into his hands, if re-
quired. Goods taken for sale any time in the day and sold
at private sale or public auction, exceeding cheap for ready
money.

INOCULATION.

GEORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica,
acquaints the Public, that he was the first Person who
introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the
Small-Pox in that Part of the West-Indies, where he has
been instrumental in almost eradicating that most loathsome
Disease. He now proposes carrying on that Branch of his
Profession every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-
Jersey, where he has opened a Commodious House for the
Reception of Patients. Any Person, Family or Company
desirous of being inoculated by him at New-York, Philadel-
phia or else-where, may depend upon his strictest Care and
Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and up-
on Terms agreeable to their Circumstances, and what may
justly be added, with very little Loss of Time or Hindrance.
And that all Persons may have it in their Power to satisfy
themselves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inserted a few
of the Estates that were inoculated by him, without the loss
of a Patient, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, each
Estate having not less than 400 Slaves upon an Average,
Dundas Valley, William Witter, Esq; Anglesea, Samuel
Houghton; Paradise, John Cope; Egypt, Ditto; Prospect,
H. Brackets; Amity, William Bosley; South-Field, William
Blake; Williamsfield, Crawl; Roaring-River, Hertford;
Beckford, Esq; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River,
Friendship, Greenwich, Tho. Vallall.

With many more Estates and white People throughout the
Island, too numerous to be inserted in this Advertisement.
N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inocu-
lated gratis.

New-York, June 21, 1770.

RUN away, on Friday last, from
the subscriber, living in New-York, an apprentice
lad, named James Pall, a baker by trade; had on when he
went away, a beaver hat, a tow-cloth jacket and trousers,
wore no stockings, had brass carved buckles in his shoes, and
a scar under his right eye.—Whoever secures and brings him
to his master, shall have a dollar reward, and all reasonable
charges, paid by

JOHN STAGG.

By Order of the Honourable Daniel
Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature for the Province of New-York. Notice is hereby given,
to John Beckman, formerly of the City of New-York, Black-ma-
ker, but now of the County of Bergen, and all others, whom it
may concern; that on application and due proof made; the said
Justice pursuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Gover-
nor, the Council and the General-Assembly of the Colony of New-
York, in such case lately made and provided, intituled, "An Act
to prevent frauds in Debtors," hath issued his Warrant directed to
the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him
to attach, seize, take, and safely keep, the Goods, Chattels and
Effects of the said John Beckman, an absconding Debtor, and that
unless the said John Beckman, his Attorney or Attorneys, Factors
or Agents, shall in a Year and a Day, from the Time of such
Seizure, redeem his said Goods, Chattels and Effects, and pay
his Debts, upon giving sufficient Security to the Creditor or Cre-
ditors to answer the Value of the said Goods, with the Costs, all
his said Goods, Chattels and Effects, so seized and taken, will be
sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors. Dated the Twenty Sixth
Day of May, 1770

33 36.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hogthead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef,
pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to the
Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near
the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings
to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs
all of Sorts.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reasonable Terms, as they sold before the Agree-
ment for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,

Near Courtier-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
A S A L S O.

BEST Powder,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Case,
Do. sorted, by the smaller
Quantity, at the usual
Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal
to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon
and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chisels sorted, superior in
Quality to those imported
from Great Britain, and at
a left Price.

They have also finishing off, at the Manufactory in this
Province, a large Parcel of Sifts, superior in Quality to
those imported.

N. B. They receive Pennsylvania Money in Payment
for Goods.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,

JAMES CREIGHTON,
Near the Royal Exchange.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Post-Baker's-Hill,
Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retale, at
the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Best Velvet ditto,
Common fine do,
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common
Corks.
N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming,
which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s
per Bag.

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Just imported from—Ireland.

AT

Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at Air fur-
naces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-
dies, pyc-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers,
calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs,
jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath
stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and
ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates,
boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and
smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and
the construction of their furnace, manner of working and
moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not
superior to any made in America or imported; particularly
the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently
well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general
superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have
them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York,
in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Courtier
Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or
of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular
kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons.
N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers
and anvils, at market price.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP,

O A R S,—Tar,—Turpentine,—
Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—
Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON.

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain,
with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German
jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at
the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,
he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and
growing misses, inclin'd to cat's and risings in their hips and
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by
the Society of stay-makers, in London; he acquires the first
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite
to Mr. Lot's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

LONDON,

ONE of the favourite
house last week, was
monstrances, and more remon-
April 25. A Cabinet C—
night at St. James's upon the n-
ing the insurrection at Bolton,
it was reported at the St. Jame-
a fleet of men of war; and fo-
be dispatched immediately for
Yesterday a privy Council v-
pit, said to be in reference to
ceived from the North America

They write from Leghorn
with between the Corsican mar-
ry of French troops, in the H-
hundred and thirty-nine of the
pieces.

By accounts to be depended
received from Galway within
Rayne, Capt. John Rayne, fro-
thither with a large cargo of
flour, to a company of merch-
wrecked, and that all the gre-
gentlemen who were passenger
An ear and stern of a boat h-
marked distinctly J. Rayne; a-
22. heads of calves, marked
G. C. and company, &c.
marks of the shippers of the
cargo.

By letters of undoubted au-
in the East-Indies, we are in-
Alley is incessant in training up
branches of the European ex-
great encouragement to foreig-
ly to the French, to enter into
among other improvements he
nauticary of guns, and a foun-
the model of those in Normand

By letters lately received fr-
on his travels into Greece, the
the White Island in the Bay
in 1767, rose out of the sea, t-
all Europe, has lately been ob-
considerable increase. The
counts received in France of t-
the Island of St. Helena; and i-
removal of the mountains of Boh-
the fresh eruption of Mount V-
termination of two years only, a-
known, affords matter of seri-
speculative people, and it is f-
rabbits have conceived hopes,
are forerunners of the completi-
phesy, that is expected, about
be fulfilled in favour of the ref-
on to the promised land.—Is it
famous Mr. Whitton predicted
his alteration in the appearance
the year 1770.

APRIL 24

They write from Venice, that
new fitting out at the ports of T-
to be intended to act against the R-
They write from Gibraltar, that
corairs had lately been taken or fu-
with some Russian men of war ne-
made their escape in a shattered c-
schooner.

This morning there was a very
the Electors of the city and liber-
Westminster-Hall, to consider of a
present them in the present Parliam-
the Hon. Edwin Sandys, now Le-
Robert Bernard received the appro-
siderable majority present, who pre-
election.

We hear that yesterday an exp-
Falmouth, to be forwarded by an
expedition to General Gage, Col-
the land forces in North-America
Several officers of his Majesty's
daily expected home from Bolton,
been obliged to evacuate that prov-
populace.

A list of officers to be preferred
Majesty for about a fortnight past,
promotion of Admirals and Maj-
place in a few days.

It is now confidently reported, th-
on tea will be repealed before the
sent session, by which all the grie-
by the Colonies, will be completely

At Banbury in Oxfordshire, we
rejoicings on Wednesday last, on ac-
enlargement, which in all probabi-
off very smoothly, and without any
an opposition to every expression o-
far to the ringing of the bells) viol-
two or three persons of the very
being part of the eighteen who
present seat. This ill-timed (not to
so incensed and enraged the multi-
ple of real property and consequent
and left the populace in the height
proceed to violence, ordered them
banish, which so effectually fixed t-
real mischief ensued, and delivered
most dreadful apprehensions of riot
Extract of a letter from Salisbury
There were great rejoicings at
day last, on account of the release
and at the village of Withfort, a

LONDON, April 19.

ONE of the favourite toasts at the Thatch'd house last week, was "more liberty for remonstrances, and more remonstrances for Liberty."

April 25. A Cabinet Council was held on Sunday night at St. James's upon the news received concerning the insurrection at Boston, at the rising of which it was reported at the St. James's Coffee house, that a fleet of men of war, and four regiments, would be dispatched immediately for North-America.

Yesterday a privy Council was held at the Cock-pit, said to be in reference to some dispatches received from the North American colonies.

They write from Leghorn, that in a late skirmish between the Corsican malecontents and a party of French troops, in the Heights of Nebbio, one hundred and thirty-nine of the latter were cut to pieces.

By accounts to be depended on, which have been received from Galway within these few days, the Rayne, Capt. John Rayne, from New-York, bound thither with a large cargo of flax-seed, wheat and flour, to a company of merchants there, was shipwrecked, and that all the crew, with two or more gentlemen who were passengers in her, perished. An oar and stern of a boat have been cast ashore, marked distinctly J. Rayne; as also, several staves, &c. heads of casks, marked thus: B.R. A.D. G. C. and company, &c. which are the very marks of the shippers of that unfortunate vessel's cargo.

By letters of undoubted authority from Bombay, in the East-Indies, we are informed, that Heyder Ally is incessant in training up his soldiers in all the branches of the European exercise; that he gives great encouragement to foreigners, and particularly to the French, to enter into his service; and that among other improvements he has established a manufactory of guns, and a foundry for cannon, on the model of those in Normandy, in France.

By letters lately received from a gentleman now on his travels into Greece, there is an account that the White Island in the Bay of Santerini, which, in 1707, rose out of the sea, to the astonishment of all Europe, has lately been observed to have received considerable increase. This added to the accounts received in France of the disappearance of the island of St. Helena; and in Holland, of the removal of the mountains of Bohemia; together with the fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius, after an intermission of two years only, a thing never before known, affords matter of serious contemplation to speculative people, and it is said, that the Jewish rabbies have conceived hopes, that these prefiges are forerunners of the completion of an ancient prophecy, that is expected, about the present Era, to be fulfilled in favour of the restoration of their nation to the promised land.—Is it remarkable that the famous Mr. Whiston predicted some very considerable alteration in the appearance of the earth about the year 1770.

APRIL 24.

They write from Venice, that a naval armament is now fitting out at the ports of Trieste and Flume, said to be intended to act against the Russian fleet.

They write from Gibraltar, that three fail of Algerine corsairs had lately been taken or sunk in an engagement with some Russian men of war near Malta; five others made their escape in a shattered condition, and one run ashore.

This morning there was a very numerous meeting of the Electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at Westminster-Hall, to consider of a proper person to represent them in the present Parliament, in the room of the Hon. Edwin Sandys, now Lord Sandys; when Sir Robert Bernard received the approbation of a very considerable majority present, who promised to support his election.

We hear that yesterday an express was sent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by an advice boat with all expedition to General Gage, Commander in Chief of the land forces in North-America.

Several officers of his Majesty's Excise and Customs are daily expected home from Boston, New-England, having been obliged to evacuate that province by the incensed populace.

A list of officers to be preferred has laid before his Majesty for about a fortnight past; and it is imagined a promotion of Admirals and Major Generals will take place in a few days.

It is now confidently reported, that the American duty on tea will be repealed before the expiration of the present session, by which all the grievances complained of by the Colonies, will be completely redressed.

At Banbury in Oxfordshire, we hear there were great rejoicings on Wednesday last, on account of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, which in all probability would have went off very smoothly, and without any disturbance, had not an opposition to every expression of joy (but in particular to the ringing of the bells) violently broke loose from two or three persons of the very first consequence, as being part of the eighteen who gave Lord N—— his present feat. This ill-timed (not to say weak) opposition, so incensed and enraged the multitude, that many people of real property and consequence began to be alarmed, and left the populace in the height of their fury should proceed to violence, ordered them a ton of coals for a bonfire, which so effectually fixed their attention, that no real mischief ensued, and delivered the town from the most dreadful apprehensions of riot and confusion.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, April 23.

"There were great rejoicings at the Devises on Wednesday last, on account of the release of Mr. Wilkes; and at the village of Withford, near this city, several

hogheads of cyder and strong beer were given away; the bells rang, and other demonstrations of joy were exhibited."

April 25. Yesterday about one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, in the state coach, attended by Alderman Ladbroke, Turner, Trevellick, and Stephenson, and Mr. Sheriff Townsend, in their respective carriages, went from the Mansion House to Guildhall, to swear in John Wilkes, Esq. Alderman of Farringdon-Ward Without. Mr. Wilkes, dressed in a full-trimmed suit of black, set out from the Mansion House (where he had been about an hour) in Mr. Reynolds's carriage, accompanied by that Gentleman. The concourse of people assembled at the Mansion House and Guildhall, was very great, and the acclamations when Mr. Wilkes entered the carriage were decent and particular. On their arrival at Guildhall a Court formed, and Mr. Wilkes was immediately sworn in, and invested with the dignities.

After the business of the Court was over, Mr. Alderman Wilkes returned to the Mansion House in the coach with the Lord Mayor (amidst the acclamations of the people) where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present Aldermen Agill, Stephenson, Kite, Turner, Trevellick, Croft, Halifax, Bird, Townsend, and Wilkes. Sir James Hodges and Dr. Wilson were also present.

Yesterday about two in the morning an extraordinary Courier arrived at the Secretary of State's Office from Sir Andrew Mitchell, the British Ambassador at the Court of Berlin.

The treaty of alliance between the two Courts of Berlin and Petersburg, is said to be finally concluded: On which 20,000 Prussians are on their march into Poland, to reinforce the Russian army in that kingdom.

A new writ is issued out for electing a member for the city of Westminster, in the room of the Hon. Edwin Sandys, now Lord Sandys.

April 26. It is confidently asserted, that the Parliament will break up this day fortnight.

This day the Right Hon. the House of Peers met, pursuant to their last adjournment, when, it is said Lord Chatham came to town, and afterwards went to the house.

The House of Commons did not break up last night, we hear, till near twelve o'clock. No persons were admitted but members after seven o'clock.

It is said the occasion of the House sitting late last night, was the opening of the budget for settling the extra supplies for the service of the present year.

A correspondent says, terms for a coalition are rejected by the minority, unless the future freedom of election can be secured to the people on a firm foundation.

According to recent advices from Venice, an engagement had happened between a Russian and two Turkish men of war near the Gulf of Lepanto, in which the Russians were worsted, and obliged to take advantage of the night, to make their escape.

The true reason of Mr. Wilkes being admitted into the office of Alderman without opposition, was to avoid keeping the city in a ferment by an opposition, which in all probability would have been productive of riots and disorders.

This day Mr. Alderman Wilkes sat on the Bench at the Old Bailey, in the room of Sir Robert Kite. A prodigious concourse of people assembled to see him go in; and numbers paid to go in, in order to see him.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, April 20.

"A report strongly prevails, that a cutter is ordered after the Russian fleet, to bring back all the English seamen on board of them, great numbers having ran away from the different guard-ships, and went on board the Russians."

Edinburgh, April 17. We learn from Dumfries, that the so long sought-for perpetual motion has been at last found out by one Mr. Kirk. He got his first machine made by a country Blacksmith, and is at present preparing another in brass, which will be soon sent to London.

The following is the Speech of George Grenville, against the motion for addressing his Majesty on the Remonstrance of the City of London.

IT is with infinite concern while the minds of the people are agitated almost to madness, that I find gentlemen persevering in a succession of inflammatory measures, and hourly pouring oil on the flame of that discord, which already blazes but too fiercely in this unfortunate country. Every body that knows me, sir, knows I am no friend either to Mr. W—— or his character; but when the question of his expulsion was agitated, during the last session in this assembly, I declared myself against it. I foretold the consequences that it would necessarily produce, the distractions it would unavoidably create, and exhorted the advocates for that expulsion, to sacrifice a private resentment, that actually dishonoured them, at the altar of public tranquillity. Had my advice been listened to, we should now have been in peace, our authority would not have been insulted, our proceedings would not have been despised, nor would the metropolis of the empire formally wait upon the f——, to tell him we were the betrayers of the people.

The gentlemen, sir, who then fought the battle of A—— did not recollect, that while they were striving to punish the opposition, they were actually gratifying the spleen of their enemies. When an odious m—— is at the head of public affairs, the nation, tho' injured by any act of his illegality, nevertheless enjoys a malignant resentment—it justifies their detestation of him—it renders him universally obnoxious—and, in the end, completes the destruction of his political character. I am well convinced, sir, that the enemies of g——t, however they took fire at the resolutions of this assembly in voting Mr. L—— the m—— for M—— nevertheless rejoiced at the opportunity which it gave them of attacking the premier in the most sensible part of his m—— reputation: and I am to the full as much convinced, that they would now rejoice at the heaviest censure which we might pass upon the remonstrance of L——; it is what they wish, it is what they are impatient for, it is what they ardently desire. Their whole strength consists in their being opposed, and, contradictory as it may seem in terms, it is still undeniably true that they absolutely gain a victory every time they suffer a defeat.

For this reason, sir, if we are desirous of conquering the spirit of discord, which so unhappily subsists without doors, we must not combat it within. You may indeed proceed to censure, but will that procedure give peace to the kingdom?—You may expel the persons principally concerned in prefeating the remonstrance, but—then you increase the present confusion—you extend the grievance complained of by the county of M——, into the city of L——; you verify the prophecy of your enemies, and prove what they have repeatedly foretold, that you will go on from violence

to violence, and as you have given M—— a m——ber, you will gradually give re——sives to all the other freeholders of Great Britain.

But even supposing, Mr. President, for argument sake, what I will not admit in fact, that we have a right to determine upon a petition from the subject to the throne, still, sir, have we a right in this case to be parties and judges at the same time? Our dignity, and our justice is arraigned in this petition; can we therefore be a proper jurisdiction to examine the conduct of the petitioner? Suppose, sir, that the proceedings of the King's Bench were at any time complained of by a body of the people, and that an application was made to the c——n for redress, would it be fair, would it be equitable to send their petition to the very court, against which they had lodged the complaint? and would it be reasonable to bid the chief justice, to decide upon the decency, or the legality of a composition, which reflected entirely upon himself? If therefore the City Remonstrance is contrary to law, let the laws punish it, let not a single branch of the l——c, assume a power to set aside the solemn acts of the three branches; nor while it is exclaiming at the imputed illegality of others, set an example of deliberate illegality in itself. The best way, therefore, is to know nothing about this Remonstrance, to hear nothing about it in our public capacity. To bring it before us, is to open Pandora's box in this assembly; evil will spring out after evil: Hope herself will possibly fly away from the growing horror of the prospect, and all be phrenzy, blood, and desolation. If the Remonstrance is once brought before us, and we proceed to censure, there is no saying where the dreadful consequences may end; the people may have expressed themselves intemperately, but who will say they have not been fatally provoked? Let us, as the first cause of that provocation, bear a little with a fury excited by ourselves. It may indeed be spirited to vindicate the dignity of this assembly, but will it be prudent at this time? If we are really friends to our country, let us prove our friendship by healing her peace, not by rendering her distraction incurable. Let us nobly sacrifice our resentments to her preservation, instead of plunging her into a civil war. The question now is, not what is rigorous, but what is proper; not, how the authority of this assembly is to be supported, but how the whole nation is to be rescued from destruction.—Ireland is now a scene of anarchy—America is entirely uproar—and is this a time to rise in arms against ourselves? No, Mr. President, this is an hour which calls for temper, not for rage, and in which an absurd exertion of severity to maintain our authority, will, in all probability, rob us of the very constitution.

QUEBEC, May 17, 1770.

On Saturday, the 15th Instant, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the Bodies of William Pengilly, John Hilly, Margaret and Elizabeth Southerland, James, Alexander, Elizabeth and Ann Donnalie, who, at about 8 o'clock the Evening before, were in a ruinous old Stone Building, near the Intendant's Palace, which instantly falling inwards, buried them under the Ruins; and tho' the greatest Assistance was given to get them out, by the King's Troops who were quarter'd nigh, and all other Persons, yet let every humane Heart make due Allowance for any Impropriety then transacted, the dreadful Cries and Groans of dying Sufferers confusing all around, so that instead of taking Weight from off them, many at first enter'd in upon the Ruins; however, several were taken out alive, but soon after expir'd; one Man and a Child were taken out unhurt; a Woman escap'd by casting herself out at a Window; another Child was much bruised and hurt in the Skull, whose Life is despair'd of.—The Wife and three Children of Mr. Donnalie, were all buried in a Coffin together.—The Sight was truly shocking to behold eight Persons lying dead, crush'd and bruised in the Manner they were; and it is hoped every one, for the future, will take Warning from this Tragical Scene, and not venture their Lives in such dangerous old decay'd Buildings.

We hear from Point-Levy, that two Persons died there last Sunday in the greatest Agonies, being poison'd by eating wild Parsnips.—It is really very surprising, that, after so many Accidents of the same Kind, the People do not guard against the pernicious Effects of that baneful Root.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

The Twelfth Session of an Act of Assembly, of the Province of New-Yersey, passed in March last, entitled "An Act to provide a more effectual Remedy against excessive Costs in Recovery of Debts under Fifty Pounds, in this Colony, and for other Purposes therein mentioned."

"AND whereas a late practice of taking short bills with warrants of Attorney for Confession of Judgment included therein, hath been found to introduce great mischiefs, and ignorant men have thereby been unduly drawn to execute warrants of attorney, and judgments have been thereupon entered, and execution issued contrary to, and without the intention of the defendant, to remedy which, and to prevent such impositions for the future, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, from and after the first day of July next, all warrants of attorney for confession of judgments, shall be drawn up and executed on a distinct and separate piece of paper, and that no judgment shall, after the said first day of July, be permitted to be entered in any of the courts of this province by virtue of any warrant of attorney, written and included in the body of any bond, bill or writing, given and executed after the said first day of July, for the payment of money; and that every warrant of attorney so included in any bond, bill or other writing thereafter to be given and executed for the payment of money, shall be utterly void and of none effect."

Lewes in Sussex on Delaware.

On Thursday May 8, at the Supreme Court came on to be disputed publicly, the cause of Mr. John Clow, Foreman of the Grand Jury, imprisoned by the Court of Common Pleas, February 1769, for reading a paper, called a petition or remonstrance, to the court at November sessions, three months before; who had been relieved from their imprisonment by eleven writs of Habeas Corpus. The Foreman's action is only yet tried, his brethren being determined to defend their cause as far as they can. This was a cause of great expectation, and attended by many of the people, who very universally applauded Mr. M'Kean of New Castle, for his virtue and resolution in defending their cause, when others refused it, thro' fear of the court. Tho' the Lawyers on the court side said what they could and endeavoured to produce many cases, they were such as happened in arbitrary times

OLD, sold before the Agreement Great Britain,—at
VANCK'S,
market, mongery and Cutlery,—
the Holland,
the Iron Tea Kettles,
Stew Pans,
Dripping Pans,
Skillets, Dogs, Waggon
Cart Boxes,
and Box Coffee Mills,
by the Firkin,
is sorted, superior in
quality to those imported
from Great Britain, and at
a low Price.
The Manufactory in this
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PIRITS,
HEADS, BY
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and evidently not to the purpose.—Mr. M'Kean in the judgment of the people, clearly refuted and proved,—that the remonstrance or petition of the Jury was no libel, but what they had a right to read and no designed contempt of the court:—that, tho' they should judge it a contempt, (contrary to the scope and plain construction of the words) yet to fine and imprison them three months for the supposed affront, was contrary to many laws and cases which he adduced, which all require the judgment for contempt to be *flagrant* *crimine*, thro' the necessity of the emergency, which alone can justify the denial of a trial by our Peers; and not supported by one case, (which he challenged his antagonist to shew) in all their books, (the infamous *Star Chamber* itself not excepted) wherefore he hoped the judges would not make a precedent so dangerous to the rights of freemen, in which justices might be judges, jurors, witnesses, informers and consequently put half the fines in their own pockets, &c. and finally, that the act of assembly on which this court professedly founded their judgment, was entirely mistaken as to its true meaning and unhappily misapplied, to the great grievance of the good people of the county.—On these three accounts, any one of which had been sufficient, he moved for a discharge of the prisoner, &c. Mr. M'Kean in the debate shewed a clear knowledge of the constitution, and tho' he treated the inferior court with great candour and politeness, he undeniably proved his points to the satisfaction of the audience, the interested only excepted. The next day two of the judges, Messrs. M'Williams and Rodney, Esquires, agreed to confirm the judgment of the inferior court: Judge Hall however declared publicly in open court, a different judgment and gave such reasons as will do him honour.

To Messrs. Bradfords,
Please to insert the following and you'll oblige yours,
A Freeman of Pennsylvania.
An alarm greatly prevails in this city, that the execrable Northern Swarm, whose foot-steps have been marked with the blood of Americans, have it in view to move themselves from Boston to this place; and that a certain Dependence is now in town consulting with some others of that connection, with respect to taking a house, &c. What seems to favour it, is the removal of Custom-house money from thence to the chest in this town.

NEW-YORK, June 28.
Such a Spirit of Industry prevails among the inhabitants of the Town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, that upwards of 27,739 Yards of Linens, Stuffs, &c. have been manufactured in that Town, since the first of May, 1769.

In the Town of Goshen, in the Colony of Connecticut, there has been made in the Months of February and March last, from the Sap of Maple Trees, 40,000 Weight of Sugar.—Last Year there was made in the same Town, 37,000 Weight.

THIS is to give Notice, that the
Partnership, late between Joshua Carman and John Abel is dissolved, and that the said Joshua Carman, now carries on Business on his own Account, and has for Sale, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Indigo, Pepper, &c. Wholesale and retail.

THE Trustees for all the Creditors
of Messrs. Perreau and Jollie of Guadaloupe, whose Estate within this Colony, hath been attached: Do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to make a Dividend among the Creditors of the said Perreau and Jollie, of the Monies which have come to their Hand. And they do hereby desire all the said Creditors, to meet them at the Counting-House of Hugh and Alexander Wallace, in Burnet-Street, of the City of New-York, on Thursday the ninth Day of August next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Accounts will be adjusted, and a Dividend made, agreeable to the Directions of an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors.

New-York, 7th June, 1770.
HUGH WALLACE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
ANTHONY VAN DAM.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.
WHEREAS it appears to this Board, by an Account exhibited to them by their Treasurer, That very considerable Sums are due and owing to this Corporation, from a Number of Persons for Rents, reserved on Grants, Leases, and otherwise; which have from Time to Time issued to them: And whereas several Notifications have heretofore been made by this Board, requesting the Payment of such Arrears; notwithstanding which, little or no Notice has hitherto been paid. This Board do therefore hereby Order, that Alderman Blagge, Alderman Des Broffes, Alderman Lott, with Messrs. Huggitt, Curtenius, and Van Varck, or any four of them, be a Committee to convene before them, without Delay, all such Persons, who so appear to be in Arrear for Quit-Rents, and otherwise, in order that the same may be duly paid and satisfied; and all such as do not attend said Committee, may depend on being prosecuted, without expecting any further or other Notice from the Board.

By Order of the Common Council,
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.
The above Committee, in Consequence of their Appointment, have desired me to give Notice, to such Persons who are indebted to the Corporation, that they, the said Committee will attend, at the Common Council Chamber in the City-Hall of this City, on Monday the 18th of this Instant June, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and so on from Day to Day, at the same Hour, during that Week, in order that such as are disposed to satisfy their Arrears, may attend accordingly.

By Order of the said Committee,
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT.
New-York, 2d May, 1770.
RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber,
living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bella, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when she went away, a blue striped Homespun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat lined with Osnaburgh, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white cross barr'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured of having the Severity of the Law put in Force against them. (32 35) RICHARD HARRIS,

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first Day of April next,
THE Dwelling House where the late Robert Hunter Morris Esq; lived, with the Out-Houses, and One Hundred and Eighty-seven and a Half Acres of Land, with Meadow situate on Shrewsbury River. Inquire of ROBERT HARTSHORNE.
Portland-Point, June 21, 1770. 32 33

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash; *Penicill'd China*, Table and butter plates, Bowls and stands, &c. &c. different patterns. *Delph Ware*, Gallon bowls, bottles and basins, large, 3 Quart bowls, 2 do. do. 1 do. do. Pint and half pint do. Plates, Bowls and basins, 2 sizes, Quart mugs, Pint & ½ pint, Sugar dishes, &c. *Plain Glass Ware*, Gallon decanters, 3 Qu. do. 2 Quart do. 1 do. do. Wine and water glasses, Wash hand glasses with plates, Beer glasses, Common wine do. Cruets, Butter tubs and stands, Punch glasses with handles, Patty pans, Sugar dishes, Salt sellers and linings, Jelly and bird glasses. *Flower'd Glass*, Decanters, new fashion, Wine and water, and Ale glasses, Near cut salts, Do. cruets, Bowls with covers, 2 sizes, Odd glasses with silver tops, for cruet stands, Cruet stands from 12s. to £3. *Iron Ware from England*, Fish kettles with strainers, 3 sizes, Stew pans, 3 sizes, Tin patty pans, 3 sizes, Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles, *Queen Pattern Lamps*, Of the newest pattern, very useful for sick persons, Tin lamps that serves for several uses, Table mats, 2 sizes, Pocket steel yards, Sauf boxes, Tob. do. with burning glasses, Japan'd spectacle cases, Ivory black, 3s. per pound, Bristol grindstones, London grindstones, several sizes, Best velvet corks, Common do. 32—

THIS is to forewarn the Public
in general, not to trust any Person or Persons whatsoever on my Account, without my Order in writing, as I will not pay for any Thing that will be taken up in my Name after the Publication hereof. Witness my Hand at New-York, the 23th Day of June, 1770.
32 33 DUNCAN M'MULLAN.

Wants Employment,

A Young man that would willingly serve a gentleman in the country, as a clerk and steward: Or would teach school in a gentleman's family; Or a public school in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars inquire of the printer. 32 33

BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public,
that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmost Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved. The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 50 Horses, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

To be sold, at public Vendue,
On the 10th of July next, if not sold before at private Sale, A Convenient dwelling house and lot, situated on the road leading to Couriers-Hook, between lawyer Jones's and the rope-walk: The house is two stories, with three convenient rooms that have fire-places in them. The lot contains in front, 62½ feet, in rear 200, with a good board fence round the said lot: Likewise there is on the said lot, a number of valuable fruit trees. Whoever inclines to purchase the said house and lot, at private sale, may apply to EDWARD MEERS, in Horle and Carr-Street. The lot is leased ground for 45 years, from the year 67. Whoever inclines to purchase the said house and lot, may appear at the premises, on the day of sale, as it will be peremptorily sold, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 32 35

A complete Assortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE of



At the Sign of the Looking Glass & Druggist Pot, At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market, NEW-YORK;
A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings, With flint glasses of all kinds. London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glass. Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd. Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c. Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,—Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal powder,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

N. B. The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above-Store.

Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

A L S O,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by JOHN ABEL, Near Counties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

PURSUANT to an Order made by
the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and George Duncan Ludlow, Esqrs. two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Benjamin and Moses Hays, Insolvent Debtors, and sundry of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, to shew Cause (if any they have) to the said Justices, by Tuesday the seventeenth Day of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq. in Smith-Street, in the City of New-York, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, should not be made to George Duncan and Gabriel H. Ludlow, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpose, and the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions of several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" one other, entitled, "An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned,' with an Addition thereto;" and the other, entitled, "An Act more effectually to secure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." New-York, 4th June, 1770. 32 33